

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

OCTOBER 4—OCTOBER 10, 1875.

POLITICAL (GENERAL).

The *Koh-i-Nūr* of the 2nd October premising that the Home Government is in earnest when it says that it does not wish to annex more territories to its Indian possessions, and that it has assumed the Government of Hindustán for the benefit of the inhabitants of India, condemns the *Madras Times* for suggesting the annexation of Káshmír.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfúz* of the 1st October writes that "the difference of religion existing between the Muhammadans and Hindús is well known to every one, and the manner in which the Hindús have been treated by the Muhammadans, how their country has been taken away and they themselves disarmed. But now the Hindús hold situations equal to the Muhammadans—a thing which they enjoyed during the Muhammadan reign when they were treated as their equals. Now at the present time the Hindús and Muhammadans are like sugar and water mixed together; such is the present relation between the Muhammadans and Hindús in Hindustán,

and this is due to the British Government. Notwithstanding the estates and lands that have been confiscated by the Government they are still faithful to the British Government. Ever since the men have been disarmed they have felt more like women than men—a thing which is very degrading to them. God forbid that the Russians should ever come to India, but if they do then what can the people of Hindustán do? They are powerless.”

The *Muir Gazette* of the 28th September writes,—“How can we make known the wants and grievances of his Muhammadan fraternity. Their condition is really to be pitied; and when they see the manner in which the Europeans and Bengalis are prospering they feel their position bitterly, and say that under the English Government only English scholars can get on, and that Arabic and Persian scholars are considered fools. It is strange that if these men are told to study the English language also, they reply that by doing so they will injure their religion, and that every one who studies and masters the English language turns out to be a drunkard and never leads a virtuous life. The Muhammadans never utter the name of God nor of their prophet; but do not think it a sin to tell lies, take bribes, and commit thefts.” It is not easy to learn the English language; properly to do so one has to spend a very large sum of money. The Government spends a large amount of money in the educational establishments, but the masters and teachers of the schools never care to pay any attention on a poor man's child, but are all attention to a rich man's son.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 6th October wishes to know if war is declared in Europe what effect it will have in India. Europeans in India should well understand their positions. Should any three powers join together they cannot be encountered by any one nation. If war is declared in Europe it will happen all of a sudden, and then what will the position of England be? The present position of England is to protect

and keep the small petty states, and she has also to consider what is best for England and her colonies. She has a powerful neighbour constantly threatening her; and if war is declared England's Indian possessions will be in danger of being lost. The person who will protect the whole of the above must be a wonderful person !

The *Benares Akhbár* of September 30th writes that the Russians are fast advancing towards Hindustán after having captured Khokand and Merv; that they are now almost on the borders of Cábul, and that Government need not flatter itself that the Afgháns will prevent them coming to Hindustán. They will be only too glad to join them in invading Hindustán. There is not the least doubt of the Amír of Cábul turning against the British Government and of his joining the Russians. When he does this, other petty enemies of the British Government will begin to rise and give trouble, and then (leaving the fighting with the Russians out of the question) the British Government will have more than enough to do to save their own lives from the Russians and the people of Hindustán. It seems that there is no use giving warning or saying anything when the British Government is quietly sitting with its ears filled with oil.

The *Benares Akhbár* of September 23rd writes that the Chinese are taking up rather an imperious position towards Europeans, and that Europeans resent it, but only in words. The English papers "are grinding their teeth," but as there are such dissensions among European nations they are powerless.

The *Rifah-i-Ám* of the 24th September writes that the behaviour of the Europeans in India towards the natives is daily becoming more and more oppressive and insulting, and attributes this to the feeling of revenge which they still cherish in their hearts towards the natives on account of the late mutiny of 1857.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Hind* of the 30th September publishes the following statement of the military force of all arms in India :—

European officers,	...	...	6,162
European soldiers,	...	...	60,254
Ditto officers with native regiments,	...	...	440
Native soldiers,	...	...	1,23,638
Ditto cavalry,	...	...	18,435
Ditto sappers and miners,	...	...	3,219
Ditto artillery men,	...	...	796
Body guard cavalry,	...	...	166

CÁBUL AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Tohfa-i-Káshmír* of the 25th September writes that a kafilá has arrived at Káshmír from Yárkand bringing news that the Emperor of China had sent an army to recapture the town of Ela which is in the possession of the Russians. The Russians said that it was no use going to war, and that they would make a present of the town to the Chinese, provided they would join them in capturing and dividing the territories of the Atalik Gází, and that in dividing the same the Russians would be satisfied with Káshgar, and the Chinese could take the remainder. The Chinese having agreed to these terms, the town of Ela was made over to them by the Russians. The Russians further wrote and proposed to the Atalik Gází that if he would make over Káshgar to them they would not molest him in any way for the future, but the Amír of Káshgar replied that the proper owner of the place was the Sultán of Turkey, therefore he could not deliver the same over to the Russians without His Majesty's authority and permission; the Russians then sent another envoy to inform the Atalik Gází that if he still persisted in not complying with their request to prepare for war. On hearing this the Atalik Gází said he would prefer war.

The *Guide of India* of the 2nd October writes that a Russian envoy has arrived at Cábul, and that this statement may be relied on.

The same paper says that General Kaufmann, without any molestation, has taken possession of Khokand, and that the Khán has agreed to everything proposed by the Russians.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 3rd October writes that the ruler of Káshgar has offended the Russians by having entered into a treaty with the Government of India and by asking for assistance from the Sultán of Turkey. The editor says,—“The Russians do not wish Muhammadan rulers to be on friendly terms with each other.”

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of October 2nd says that the Russians have a feeling of enmity against all the followers of Islám lest they should combine and attack them. “There is not the least doubt that the Russians are the greatest enemies of the Muhammadans, and the Russians do not try to conceal the fact.”

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 2nd October writes that several papers have been writing about the Russians having captured Merv, and that they will approach and take Afghanistan and then attack Hindustán also, and is of opinion that Government should not delay in despatching an army to Cábul as that is the gate of Hindustán. Should the Government of India send an army to Cábul there will be a rebellion in Hindustán, and when the Russians invade Hindustán the people of Bokhara will raise a disturbance. The editor says that the people of Bokhára may do so, but the inhabitants of Hindustán will not, as the Muhammadan religion does not justify them in declaring war with the British Government; for if it did, the following states would not in 1857 have remained faithful to the British Government,—viz. Haidarabád, Tonk, Bhopál, Rámpur, and others. As they did not take a part in the mutiny, it is not likely that they will now attempt any such thing; and Government should not believe for a moment that the Muhammadans will declare a religious war against the British Government.

The *Matlá-i-Núr* of the 28th September writes that England fears that the Russians will invade India, but the editor asks—how can they do so and by what road? Hindustán is powerful and its troops strong. The editor recommends the Russians to turn their heads and attention away from India. If the Russians do intend to invade Hindustán they will have to pass through either Afghánistán or Káshgar, and if they attempt to do so, they will have to encounter great and insurmountable difficulties; so therefore it will be better for them to invade Persia.

The *Jalwá-i-Túr* of the 24th September writes that the approach of the Russians in Central Asia towards the Afghánistán territory inspires great dread in the mind of the Amír of Cábul, and that the Amír is preparing his defence in case of an attack from the Russians. The Amír's retainers are far from sharing their master's feelings, for they are inclined to lean to the Russians more than the English, though of course such feelings are very easily disguised. This feeling is also shared by the amírs, chiefs, and others.

The *Dabdabá-i-Sikandari* of the 27th September writes that though it is rumoured that the Russians have captured Merv, it is hardly to be believed that such is the case, as the Supreme Government has heard nothing about it up to date. The Russian army in Central Asia have been victorious in several engagements, and the editor has no doubts whatever that the Russian troops will be victorious in any engagement in which they might be. The editor calls upon the Government of India to declare if such is the fact or not of Russia having taken Merv. He thinks that if such is not an accomplished fact it will soon be so, and when such is the case, it will be incumbent on the Government to take immediate steps to protect its frontier, and if it does not do so; it is clearly proved to the world that the Government is incompetent, and puts too much faith in the Russians. The time has now arrived when the Foreign Department of the

Government of India must at once decide and settle this Central Asian and Russian question.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 1st October writes that the Russians will not rest satisfied until they have ruined Káshgar.

The *Táj-ul-Akhbár* of the 16th September writes that by degrees the Russians have almost reached the English frontier, and that there are fears of some disturbance taking place.

The same paper says that Amir Sher Ali Khán, the ruler of Cábul, is busy preparing himself as he expects an attack from the Russians, but that his Sirdárs do not wish to fight against the Russians.

The *Sádk-ul-Akhbár* of the 27th September writes that the Amir of Cábul is enlisting men for his regiments daily.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 30th September writes that the Russians have without any doubt captured Merv, and that England will not now interfere as it is too late.

The *Ashraf-ul-Akhbár* of 1st October recommends the Indian Government to be in readiness as the Russians will be found some day or another on the borders of Afghánistán, and that if they do this the Russians will try and cause some disturbance in Europe also. The Russians are only abiding their time, and the moment they find England weak she will be attacked by them.

POLITICAL (NATIVE STATES).

The *Urdú Akhbár* (of Delhi) of the 1st October writes that "it appears from several papers" that the Nizám is not willing to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and therefore petty excuses about his ill-health are given out.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* writing about Jaipur says that the Maharaja is personally a good and popular chief, but that he is badly served.

The *Kárnáma* of 4th October writes that Sir Salár Jang tried his best to prevent the Nizám from going to Bombay to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; but that when he was distinctly informed that the Prince would not visit Haidarabad, he reluctantly consented to go to Bombay with the Nizám with the consent of his grandmother.

The *Dabdabá-i-Sikandari* of the 4th October, noticing that the Nawáb of Junagarh has been invited by the Viceroy to Calcutta to meet the Prince of Wales, says that no Nawáb from this state has ever been before summoned—then why this? Does the Government wish him to be considered as one of the highest chiefs?

The *Muhibb-i-Hind* of the 3rd September writes that war-like preparations continue in Scinde. Perhaps an invasion is contemplated in the territory of the Khán of Khefat.

The *Márwár Gazette* of the 20th September complains of want of cleanliness in the city of Ajmer and blames the municipality.

Several papers this week write that "Sirdár Daskúmea and Sanomia" have left Baroda and gone up to "the Pava-garah Hills," where they are collecting the Bhils and the Koles and are getting up regiments. No one knows their object and intention.

POLITICAL (NATIVE STATES).

The *Sadádarsha* of September 27th is glad to see that the management of Baroda affairs remains in the hands of the Government of India. If this measure had been decided upon two years ago, Malhár Ráo would have been spared his degradation, and the Government of India the adoption of a weak, inconsistent, and vacillating policy.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

The *Nasir-ul-Islám* of the 9th September writes that the natives are really despicable: because they assume an

outward garb of loyalty and good nature, whereas inwardly they are treacherous and cherish vindictive feelings. They all appear rejoiced at the prospect of seeing England's heir apparent, but oh ! how different the feeling.

The *Urdu Akhbár* of Akola of the 2nd October writes that there is no use in the natives of India spending thousands of rupees in entertaining the Prince of Wales with fireworks and illuminations, as this sort of amusements cannot last for ever ; moreover, the people of England will think that the natives of India are very rich, and will heavily tax them. The people, therefore, should build temples and other works of utility, which will remain for ages as a memorial of the Prince's visit.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of 29th September, with regard to the Prince of Wales' visit, asks why, if the Prince is not coming out to India as the representative of the Queen, the native chiefs should go about palavering him uselessly ?

The *Tohfa-i-Panjáb* of the 29th September writes that the inhabitants of Hindustán are a set of idiots, and that the people of Benares through joy are going to build a hospital in honour of the Prince of Wales' visit. They have subscribed ten thousand rupees to assist the Christians, notwithstanding that there is a cry all over India that English doctors and medicines do the people no good ; leaving all this aside, thousands of raises and rich inhabitants of India are preparing grand things in the shape of chandeliers, &c., &c., to do honour to the Prince. The editor asks these men—has not the Prince seen the things they are getting up and calls them fools ? Writing about the establishment of a college at Baroda the editor asks—do the students wish to become Members of the House of Commons that not Sanskrit, the language of the country, should be taught but English, the language of the foreigners ? The people simply do all this as the English Government is powerful.

ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL.

The *Pánjábí Akhbár* of the 25th September calls upon Government to extend the operation of the Court of Wards to minors of lower rank than those in whom Government at present interests itself.

The *Pánjábí Akhbár* of the 25th September, after animadverting on the conduct of the Assistant Commissioner of Unao, who lately gave a chair to a European pleader and compelled the native pleader to remain standing, goes on to say that the arrangements in all the Courts of the North-Western Provinces are bad, and that no consideration is given to the convenience of the members of the bar. The only building which can be called a court-house is the High Court, all the others in the province are like stables.

The *Meerut Gazette* of the 2nd October also animadverts on this occurrence.

The *Málwa Akhbár* of the 22nd September wishes to know the reason why the proceedings of the commission appointed by the Government of India to inquire into and report upon the cause of the disturbance in the Deccan are kept secret.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 25th September, remarking that Government has lately conferred on munsifs the honour of the title Rai and Khán Bahádur, and only so long as they hold office, says that this is a phase of policy quite worthy of the Government. Formerly the title given to a deserving man in the service of Government was proudly retained till death, but now forsooth only as long as he holds the office of a munsif!

The *Lauh-i-Mahfúz* of 24th September calls on Government to frame some rules for examination before native hákims are allowed to practice.

The *Sholá-i-Túr* of the 28th September writes that emigrants from India to Malacca and the straits are treated worse than slaves, as they are flogged for the least offence. There is no doubt that in many instances coolies deserve fully what

they get, but still they should not be treated as they are in the above places.

The *Sadādarsha* of October 4th writes :—“ A very important measure is now under the consideration of the Vice-regal Legislative Council. Its object is to establish institutions in this country with a view of reclaiming youthful offenders and training them to habits of honest industry. The want of such institutions has been for a long time greatly felt, for although the Code of Criminal Procedure provided that juvenile criminals should be sent to a reformatory instead of to the common jail, the Magistrates could not carry out this provision into effect, inasmuch as no such institutions existed in the country. While philanthropists in England had long ago succeeded in getting the legislature to provide means for the reclamation of youthful offenders, no serious attempt in the same direction was made in India until now ; although the matter has been under the consideration of the Government of India since 1861. It is true that the number of such offenders is happily not very large in our country, and that we have no class corresponding to the street arabs of London ; but still there can be no doubt that Government is bound to do all that lies in its power with a view to reclaim the small number that exists. The measure in question could not have been entrusted to better hands than those of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. Much will however depend upon the practical working of the Act. The Board of Management cannot be too carefully selected. The provision that there shall be at least two natives in the Board is doubtless very salutary, but whether it will be productive of any practical good will depend upon the sort of men selected. The choice will of course be left to Magistrates, and if they do not nominate able and independent men, the presence of native members in the Board would do more evil than good. It is of course very desirable that the native community should have every opportunity to watch the working of this important novel experiment, but this object cannot be fulfilled until such

men be selected as understand these matters and feel interest in them.

[*Sadadarsha*
The same paper of September 27th writes : —“ We have, on a previous occasion, pointed out that natives admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service either by passing the open competitive examination, or by simple selection under the provisions of the thirty-third Victoria Chapter III, will not enjoy the same privileges with regard to leave and pension which are enjoyed by the European members of the service. The leave and pension rules that will govern the native Civilians have not yet been promulgated ; but it requires no prophet to tell us that the rules will be far inferior to those which are applicable to their European brethren. Imported labour is of course dearer than indigenous labour, and no one will deny that Europeans brought out to work in this country must be paid more than the natives. But certain considerations should not be lost sight of. In the first place not a single European not absolutely required should be imported into India. Again, every office which natives may be qualified to hold should be conferred on them. The number of appointments in the Indian Civil Service should be materially reduced and the Cooper's Hill Royal Engineering College should be abolished. For trying petty criminal cases and making preliminary enquiry into cases which would be ultimately sent up to the Court of Session for trial, Covenanted Civilians are not required. That work might be entirely entrusted to native officers with safety. Why should Engineers be imported from abroad and allowed compensation for “ foreign residence ” for doing work which can be thoroughly well done by indigenous labour ?

In the second place, the Duke of Argyll's orders prohibiting the employment of Europeans in the country should be strictly carried out. No European who is already here ought to be appointed to any office and entitled to compensation for “ foreign residence.” As Government does not bring him out, it is not bound to award him any compensation. In the third

place, Eurasians should be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the other natives of the country. They are born and bred in India, and are as much natives as Hindús and Musalmáns. They are not entitled to any compensation for "foreign residence," as they work in their mother-land.

In the 4th place, native civilians who enter the civil service through the door of competition, as long as that door is not closed against them ought to receive the same pay as European competition-walas. Their efficiency is not a purely indigenous article. They have to reside in a foreign country under considerable disadvantages for some years, and to go through a process of special training. It may be well said that their efficiency is as much imported from abroad as that of European competition-walas. Admitting that the European working in India ought to have a higher pay than the native by way of compensation for "foreign residence," we contend that the principle should be carried out to its logical conclusions, and that not a single European should be imported to do work for which natives of the country might be found qualified. If our Government is prepared to do this in practice, it will have the support of every right thinking man in adopting two separate scales of pay for its European and native employes.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Roz Náma-i-Panjáb* of the 25th September agrees with "a native" who lately wrote a letter in the *Pioneer* on the subject of English education in India.

THE PRESS.

The *Shola-i-Tár* of the 5th October congratulates the Bengal Government on having ordered that the press should be supplied with news from the Government offices.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* of the 30th September, commenting upon the Landhoura case, asks why inquiries have not been made into the allegations that the late Raja Raghbir Singh

was poisoned by his relatives, and says that this should be inquired into at once.

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 31st September writes that a detachment of the 6th Bengal Cavalry stationed at Sípri give the inhabitants of the bazar a great deal of trouble.

The *Shams-ul-Akhbár* of the 1st October writes that notwithstanding the heavy rains the opium factory at Gházipur took fire, and that all the opium was destroyed. It is rumoured that the factory accounts were not all right, therefore someone set fire to the place to destroy the evidence.

The *Sayud-ul-Akhbár* of the 1st October, speaking of the appointment of the Maharajah of Bulrampur to the Legislative Council, says the selection has given universal satisfaction, and that if a few more similar selections were made India would greatly benefit.

The *Urdú Akhbár* at Akola of the 2nd October congratulates the Muhammadan inhabitants of Berar, as the Government down to the Resident is favourably inclined towards them. "But," says the editor, "the Muhammadans have still a grievance—viz., that since they were removed from the Nawab's rule they are being ruined and oppressed, as they are unfit to be employed in the courts and public offices, and also because every appointment is filled by outsiders. They have themselves to blame and not the Government."

The *Muft-i-Am* of the 1st October says that railway travellers receive a great deal of trouble and annoyance from the police at the Jaipur railway station. The editor says that he has himself seen people ill-used by the police. (There was a similar complaint but more general in character some weeks back).

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 23rd September calls upon the Municipal Commissioners of Benares to stop the dangerous practice of taking elephants along the narrow streets of the city.

The *Rajpútána Social Science Congress Gazette* of the 24th September calls attention to the nuisance and danger of allowing elephants on the public roads at Agra.

The *Urdú Akhbár* at Akola of the 25th September calls the attention of the authorities in Benares to the false weights and measures kept by almost all the banias and traders.

The *Anwar-ul-Akhbár* of the 20th September writes that there are two Europeans at Umballa who go begging about the streets during the day from door to door.

The *Kárnámá* of the 27th September writes that a fakír found a purse containing seven gold mohars, and being met by two Europeans made the purse over to them. The fakír was then offered two gold mohars by the Europeans as a reward, but the man refused to accept of them. The Europeans thinking he would go and circulate the story of his having found the purse, which would probably lead to the discovery of the real owner, thrashed the fakír—saying that he stole the purse from them. All this occurred on the Meerut Railway Station. They further made the unfortunate man over to the Police, and the Magistrate of the district after inquiry made the purse over to the fakír.

The *Roz Náma-i-Panjáb* of the 20th September calls attention to the filthy state of the city of Lahore and the prevalence of gambling in the city of Gujerat.

The following Vernacular Newspapers have been examined in this report:—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Naf-ul-Azfm,	Arabic,	Lahore,	Weekly,	Sept., 7th	1875. 20th
2	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	14th	20th
3	Urdú Akhbár Akola,	Marathi,	Akola,	Ditto,	July, 10th	21st
4	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 17th	21st
5	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 24th	21st
6	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 31st	21st
7	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Sept., 4th	21st
8	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	19th	21st
9	Rohilkhand Akhbár,	Urdú,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	" 22nd	25th
10	Núr-i-Afshán,	Ditto,	Ladhiana,	Weekly,	" 23rd	25th
11	Akbár-i-'Am,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 22nd	25th
12	Lawrence Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 21st	25th
13	Agra Akhbár,	Ditto,	Agra,	Tri-monthly,	" 20th	25th
14	Aligarh Institute Gazette,	Urdú and English,	Aligarh,	Weekly,	" 24th	26th
15	Lám-i-Núr,	Urdú,	Jaunpur,	Ditto,	" 12th	26th
16	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 19th	26th
17	Riáz-ul-Akbár,	Ditto,	Khairabad,	Tri-monthly,	" 20th	26th
18	Sadarshan Samáchr,	Hindí,	Allahabad,	Bi-monthly,	" 25th	27th
19	Khair Khurá-i-'Alam,	Urdú,	Delhi,	Weekly,	" 22nd	27th
20	Akbár-i-'Alam,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 23rd	27th
21	Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette.	Ditto,	Jaipur,	Ditto,	" 24th	27th
22	Anwár-ul-Akbár,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Tri-monthly,	" 20th	27th
23	Oudh Akhbár,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Tri-weekly,	" 20th	27th
24	Násir-ul-Islám,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	" 9th	27th

25	Násir-ul-Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	27th
26	Mahir-i-Darakhshán,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	27th
27	Máruár Gazette,	...	Urdú and Hindí,	...	Jodhpur,	...	...	28th
28	Urdú Akhhár Akola,	...	Urdú,	...	Akola,	...	...	28th
29	Ditto, ...	...	Marathi,	...	Ditto,	...	...	28th
30	Márua Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Indaur,	...	...	28th
31	Benares Akhhár,	...	Hindí,	...	Benares,	...	...	28th
32	Jalwá-i-Túr,	...	Urdú,	...	Meerut,	...	...	28th
33	Anjuman-i-Hind,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	...	28th
34	Muhibb-i-Hind,	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	...	28th
35	Guide of India,	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	...	...	28th
36	Dabdaba i-Sikandari,	...	Ditto,	...	Rámpur,	...	...	29th
37	Karnáma,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	...	29th
38	Lauh-i-Mahfúz,	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	...	...	29th
39	Rohilkhand Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	29th
40	Nasir-ul-Islám,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	...	29th
41	Wakíl-i-Hindustán,	...	Ditto,	...	Amritsar,	...	...	29th
42	Nasir-ul-Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	...	29th
43	Rifah-i-Am,	...	Ditto,	...	Siálkot,	...	...	29th
44	Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,	...	Ditto,	...	Gujránwála,	...	...	29th
45	Mahir-i-Darakhshán,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	...	29th
46	Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	...	29th
47	Koh-i-Núr, ...	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	...	...	29th
48	Akhhár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	29th
49	Panjabi Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	29th
50	Mangal Samáchar,	...	Urdú and Hindí,	...	Baswan,	...	...	30th
51	Oudh Akhhár,	...	Urdú,	...	Lucknow,	...	...	30th
52	Matla-i-Núr,	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore,	...	...	30th
53	Akmal-ul-Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	...	30th

P. ROBINSON,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD :
The 4th October, 1875. }

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No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Vritt Dhára,	Marathi,	Dhár,	Weekly,	Sept., 27th	1875. October, 1st
2	Roz-i-Náma Panjáb,	Urdú,	Lahore,	Daily,	" 20th	" 1st
3	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 21st	" 1st
4	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 22nd	" 1st
5	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 23rd	" 1st
6	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 24th	" 1st
7	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 25th	" 1st
8	Rohilkhand Akhbár,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	" 29th	" 1st
9	Káshi Patrika,	Hindí,	Benares,	Bi-monthly,	" 30th	" 1st
10	Patála Akhbár,	Urdú,	Patála,	Weekly,	" 27th	" 1st
11	Murakka-i-Tahzib,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly,	" 15th	" 1st
12	Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	" 30th	" 1st
13	Shola-i-Túr,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Weekly,	" 28th	" 1st
14	Lawrence Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 28th	" 1st
15	Táj-ul-Akbár,	Ditto,	Rámpur,	Ditto,	" 23rd	" 1st
16	Oudh Akhbár,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Tri-weekly,	October, 1st	2nd
17	Núr-ul-Anwár,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Weekly,	" 2nd	2nd
18	Khair Khwáh-i-'Alam,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	Sept., 29th	2nd
19	Tohfa-i-Panjáb,	Ditto,	Amritsar,	Ditto,	" 29th	2nd
20	Zea-ul-Islám,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Bi-monthly,	" 29th	2nd
21	Núr-i-Afshán,	Ditto,	Ludhiana,	Weekly,	" 30th	2nd
22	Káiyasth Samákhár,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly,	October, 1st	2nd
23	Táj-ul-Akbár,	Ditto,	Rámpur,	Weekly,	Sept., 16th	3rd
24	Safir-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Bi-monthly,	" 30th	3rd

25	Tohfa-i-Káshmrí,	...	Persian,	...	Srinagar,	Weekly,	...	25th	"	3rd
26	Akhhár-i-'Alam,	...	Urdú,	...	Meerut,	Ditto,	...	30th	"	3rd
27	Meerut Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	Ditto,	...	2nd	October,	3rd
28	Shams-ul-Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly,	...	1st	"	3rd
29	Akhhár-i-'Am,	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	Weekly,	...	29th	Sept.,	3rd
30	Táj-ul-Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Rámpur,	Ditto,	...	23rd	"	3rd
31	Sádiq-ul-Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Bháwalpur,	Ditto,	...	27th	"	3rd
32	Ashraf-ul-Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	...	1st	October,	3rd
33	Agra Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Agra,	Ditto,	...	30th	Sept.,	4th
34	Márwár Gazette,	...	Urdú and Hindí,	...	Jodhpur,	Weekly,	...	17th	"	4th
35	Gwalior Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Gwalior,	Ditto,	...	26th	"	4th
36	Oudh Akhhár,	...	Urdú,	...	Lucknow,	Tri-weekly,	...	3rd	October,	4th
37	Guide of India,	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	Weekly,	...	2nd	"	4th
38	Ráputána Social Science Congress Gazette.	...	Ditto,	...	Jaipur,	Ditto,	...	1st	"	4th
39	Urdú Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	Ditto,	...	24th	Sept.,	4th
40	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	Ditto,	...	1st	October,	4th
41	Rohilkhand Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	...	2nd	"	4th
42	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	...	English and Hindí,	...	Benares,	Weekly,	...	20th	Sept.,	4th
43	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	Ditto,	...	27th	"	4th
44	Sadádarsha,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	Ditto,	...	4th	October,	5th
45	Urdú Akhhár Akola,	...	Ditto,	...	Akola,	Ditto,	...	2nd	"	5th
46	Anjuman-i-Hind,	...	Marathi,	...	Lucknow,	Ditto,	...	2nd	"	5th
47	Koh-i-Núr,	...	Urdú,	...	Lahore,	Ditto,	...	2nd	"	5th
48	Akhhár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	Ditto,	...	1st	"	5th
49	Khatr Khwáh-i-Panjáb,	...	Ditto,	...	Gujránwála,	Ditto,	...	1st	"	5th
50	Anjuman-i-Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Sháhjahánpur,	Bi-monthly,	...	1st	"	5th
51	Rifáh-i-'Am,	...	Ditto,	...	Siálkot,	Weekly,	...	2nd	"	5th
52	Panjábi Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	Ditto,	...	21st	Sept.,	6th
53	Málwá Akhhár,	...	Marathi,	...	Indaur,	Ditto,	...	4th	October,	6th
54	Kárnáma,	...	Urdú,	...	Lucknow,	Ditto,	...	1st	"	6th
55	Sayyid-ul-Akhhár,	...	Urdú and Hindí,	...	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	...	4th	"	6th
56	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,	...	Urdú,	...	Rámpur,	Weekly,	...	2nd	"	6th
57	Urdú Akhhár Akola,	...	Ditto,	...	Akola,	Ditto,	...	2nd	"	6th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
58	Lauh-i-Mahfúz,	Urdú,	Moradabad,	Weekly,	October, 1st	1875. 7th
59	Shola-i-Tár,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	" 5th	7th
60	Muir Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	Sept., 28th	7th
61	Muhibb-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 4th week,	7th
62	Akmal-ul-Akhbár,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	October, 3rd	7th
63	Oudh Akhbár,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Tri-weekly,	" 6th	7th
64	Nasim-i-Jaunpur,	Ditto,	Jaunpur,	Weekly,	" 5th	8th
65	Gwálor Gazette,	Urdú and Hindi,	Gwalior,	Ditto,	" 3rd	8th
66	Mufid-i-'Am,	Urdú,	Agra,	Bi-monthly,	" 1st	8th

ALLAHABAD: }
The 11th October, 1875. }

P. ROBINSON,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.